Stricken While Playing a Game of Cards with His Family-Beloved by the Emperor and Empress-Funeral Arrangements.

SORROW IN GERMANY.

Universal Grief Gver the Death of Vor Moltke-How His End Came, BERLIN, April 25 .- Field Marshal Count Von Moltke died in the study of his official residence on the Konigs Platz. He appeared to be in his usual health early yesterday evening. He arose as usual and his appetite was good. All the officers of the General's staff were informed of his death, and

they all assembled at the dead soldier's

house before daylight. Count Von Moltke walked home yesterday evening from the Reichstag. He ate a hearty supper and afterwards drank some tea and rose from his seat with the intention of retiring. Suddenly he staggered and would have fallen had it not been for the fact that a servant sprang to his as sistance. The Count was then carried to his bedroom and was placed upon the bed upon which he died in a few minutes. Another account says that after enjoying his supper the Count sat down and listened to some musical selections which were played upon a piano. He then took a hand in a game of whist, but during the course of the game he complained of feeling unwell, and placing his hand of cards on the table he left the room. Those of his relations who were present were not at first in any degree alarmed at the Count's indisposition, but when they noticed that he did not return to the room in which they had seen passing the evening, some of them went in search of him and found him in a very weak state. The Count was immediately put to bed, but in spite of the efforts made to relieve him of what was considered for some time to be nothing more than a

It was the intention of Count Von Moltke to leave this city early next week for the baths at Kudowa, where he expected to recruit his health. The Count was working daily upon the plans for the fortifications of the Island of Heligoland, all the most intricate of these plans being drafted by the Field Marshal himself. When the Emperor laid the foundation-stone of the Kaiser William memorial church last month Count Von Moltke put the younger generation of soldiers to shame by his hardiness and vigor. The veteran took part in the military ceremonies previous to the opening of the church ceremonies proper, and then while the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was in progress the Count stood for two hours without an overcoat in the open air, exposed to the keen east wind, while the other officers were closely wrapped up in their military cloaks. At 5 o'clock the same day there was a gala dinner at the castle, and Count Von Moltke's carriage arrived first under the old archway. The next morning the Count was apparently in as perfect health

severe indisposition, he soon expired.

A GREAT LOSS TO GERMANY. Late the last night the Emperor, who was at Wartburg, telegraphed his sympathetic condolence to Count Von Moltke's family, saying that the Field Marshal's death was a greater loss to Germany than the loss of an army corps would have been. The Emperor has summoned all the princes and crowned heads of the different German states to attend the funeral, which will take place on Thursday next, and which will be attended by imposing military ceremonies. The body will be escorted in state from the Von Moltke residence to the rail road station, whence it will be taken to Kreisau for interment. The ceremonies at Kreisau will be quiet and without display, in accordance with the late Count's will. The will states that he desires that his burial should take place at Kreisau, where his wife and child are buried. A handsome oak coffin was taken to the official residence of the dead Field Marshal this afternoon. The remains will lie in state until Thursday in the apartment in which the Count died, where they will be surrounded by the battle-flags and standards which were conveyed from the Emperor's ante-chamber as s special mark of favor to Count Von Moltke when he received the gratulations, on Oct. 26 last, of number of deputations from all parts of Germany, who congratulated him upon the occasion of his minetieth birthday. The remains will be in charge of a guard of honor until they are finally placed in the family vault at Kreisau, and everything possible will be done to show how deeply Germany feels the loss which she has sustained by the death of the field marshal. The Emperor, on account of the death of the Count returned to Berlin this afternoon. The Empress visited the death chamber at 10 o'clock, this morning, and laid a magnificent wreath of roses upon the bed upon which the great general rested. The Empress spent a quarter of an hour in trying to console the family for the loss which they have so unexpectedly suffered. The Prince of Saxe-Meiningen also paid a visit to the room in which the Count died, Splendid floral offerings are arriving at the dead Field Marshal's residence from all parts of Berlin and from all quarters of Germany. The most sincere regret is expressed at the death of the man who carried out the plans of the war of 1870-1 especially among the veterans who took part in that famous campaign against

MOURNED BY THE PEOPLE. During the afternoon Lessing, the sculptor, took a plaster cast of the face of the dead warrior. His death was not generally known until the fact was published in the special editions of the morning papers, and it has caused deep and universal sorrow. Great crowds of people, respectful and sympathetic, surrounded the Count's residence and filled adjoining streets all day. Many of the stores of the leading thoroughfares are closed, and the city through out is commencing to display emblems of mourning for the death of Germany's favor-

In the lower house of the Prussian Diet, to-day, the President of that body, in communicating Count Von Moltke's death to the representatives, said that the high value of the deceased's services to the Fatherland would cause universal sorrow and mourning to be felt throughout Germany at the loss that the empire had sustained. "This," added the President, "convinces me that the house does not desire to proceed with to-day's business. Therefore I propose that we adjourn until Monday, as a mark of respect to the dead." The proposition was unanimously adopted, and the House adjourned. In the upper house a laurel wreath, entwined with black and white satin ribbons, hung over Count Von Moltke's seat. The president read a letter from Major Moitke, announcing Count Von Moltke's death, and then he delivered an address extolling the merits and services of the dead soldier as a member of the upper house, which he attended yesterday. The president pointed out that Count Moltke was present at the Reichstag on Thursday, and reminded his hearers that the Count had acted as president on several occasions since 1881 by right of seniority. The deceased's last speech, said Herr Von Levetzow, was on March 16. It was full of youthful vigor, and would ever remain in the memory of all those who had the pleasure of hearing it. After enlogizing Count Von Moltke's modesty, which Herr Von Levetzow said, in spite of the greatness he had achieved, was one of his characteristics, the president concluded with the words: "May his memory be blessed eternally." The Reichstag was

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH SCENE. It is said of Count Von Moltke that in recent years he had often remarked to his physician that for one of his years he was enjoying unusually fine health. On Friday morning the Count rose earlier than usual. The reason of this was that he desired to see a relative who was about starting on a ey. At noon the Count drove to the

details in regard to his death show that when he returned home he took part in several games of whist. Although the Count appeared to be unwell, being troubled with asthma, towards the close he was greatly amused by himself and his partner succeeding in making a grand slam. Then his niece proposed that a young artist who was with them should play some musi-cal selections. The Count listened to the music seated in his arm chair. He displayed considerable uneasiness and soon retired to his study. His nephew, who was much alarmed at the appearance of the aged Marshal followed him to his room, and anxiously inquired as to what was the matter with him. The Count looked up, piteously, at his nephew, and made an ineffectual attempt to speak, but immediately collapsed and fell of wild alarm, called loudly for assistance.

The Count was still breathing when placed in his bed. He died without showing any sign of pain-a death which he had often wished for, remarking, "How beautifully men die that die in a syncope."

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS. The Body Will Lie in State To-day and Be

Taken to Kreisau on Tuesday. Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press. Berlin, April 25 .- Emperor William arrived in Berlin at 5:15 o'clock this afterroon, having interrupted his visit to the

Duke of Saxe-Weimar as soon as he heard of the death of Gen. Count Von Moltke. Empress and Chancellor Caprivi met his Majesty at the railroad station and they then drove direct to Count Von Moltke's residence. A consultation was held at the dead General's house in regard to the funeral arrangements, and the suggestion that the body be taken on Tuesday to the Von Moltke family estates for burial, in accordance with the wish expressed by the Count, was approved. Religious service will be held n the hall of the general staff department on Tuesday morning. The coffin will then be carried with imposing military honors to the railway station for conveyance to Creisau. The remains will lie in state between the nours of 11 and 5 to-morrow. The public will be admitted to take a last look at the well-known features of the dead. The body is being embalmed to-night. Apart from the grand demonstrawill be beitting the greatness of the dead soldier, and in consonance with the desire of the nation to show respect to his memthe funeral will be a sim-William reminded to-day Emperor Chancellor Von Caprivi of General Von Moltke's frequently-expressed wish that there should be no elaborate display at his funeral, and that, in the event of his dying | and how soon he can get to you,' he used in Berlin, his body should be quietly sent to his estate at Kreisau, and there buried

eside that of his wife. The details regarding the Count's death disclose the fact that during the last few days he worked with his wonted regular-He had no premonition of death. He had nearly completed the plans for the fortification of the island of Heligoland. and had sent a report on the subto Emperor William on Tuesday The work that passed out of his hands showed no trace of any abatement in his constructive genius and his mastery of detail. The Count told Chancellor Von Caprivi that when his plans for the fortification of Heligoland were approved he would go to Schlaugenbad to take the waters, as he was suffering from a slight affection of the skin.

CAUSE OF DEATH. Intimate friends of the Count who greeted him in the Reichstag yesterday saw no symptom that he was suffering from illness. His friends state that he appeared to be enjoying excellent health. He walked to his home after he had finished labors in the Reichstag. He had been out every day for a week. He dined with the Swedish minister, and during the evening was very animated. He remained later than usual, in order to hear some music after the dinner. His home whist-party included Count Schlip-penbach, Captain Von Wolff and Major Moltke, his nephew. While playing the game he was attacked with a slight asthmatic spasm, and rose from the table and left the room. It was suppose by the others present that he would return in a short time, but as he did not come back his nephew went after him. The Major found his uncle in a sitting position, gasping for breath. On seeing his nephew the Count attempted to rise, and for the moment, appeared to have mastered his weakness. He got up. and then fell his nephew's arms, seeming to faint. a few moments he breathed his last. A doctor was hurriedly summoned, but when he arrived he declared that life was extinct. The cause of death was lesion of the heart. He was not known to suffer any pronounced known cardiac trouble. The clock-work of life had simply run down.

After the embalming process is concluded to-night the remains will lie in state in the offices of the general staff. They will be by two officers in full Before the embalmers comuniform. their work the menced was stretched on a small, bed strewn with numerous wreaths. The friends of the dead General who were permitted to see the remains say that the features bore the placidity of deep sleep. The Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, visited the mortuary chamber and looked on the face of the dead. Both were deeply affected. The speech made by Herr Von Levetzow

the President of the Reichstag, after announcing the death of General Von Moltke, deeply impressed the house. All the members rose to their feet when the announcement was made, and remained standing while the President spoke. There was a large attendance in the chamber. An incident of the proceedings was the action of General Von Waldersee, who walked to the vacant seat of Count Von Moltke, and took a leaf from the wreath of laurel that had been placed there, and placed it in his pock-et-book, as a memento of his dead friend. During part of the day on which the funeral will be held there will be a general suspension of business in Berlin and the other leading cities of the empire. The bourses will be closed throughout the day. The Emperor has given directions that the royal theater shall be closed, and doubtless it will be decided to close the other theaters

in the city as a mark of respect. EULOGIZED BY THE NEWSPAPERS. All the papers join in eulogizing Count Von Moltke. The North German Gazette, after recalling his immense services to the country and the nobility of his character, and testifying to the gratitude of the German people toward one who did so much for the country, says: "Our present feelings of mourning and grief are mingled with the conscionsness that what General Von Moltke strove for and worked for with his latest strength is guarded by the entire people as a most cherished possession. which the progress of time itself cannot

The National Zeitung remarks that: "In three men-the Emperor William, Prince Bismarck and General Count Von Moltkethe strength, fidelity, spirit of sacrifice and chivalry of the German race and princes attained unity. General Von Moltke's devotion to duty, his disinterested devotion to the common weal, and his untiring labors, extending to the threshold of his ninetieth year, are virtues that all would

do well to imitate. The Tageblatt says: "When to-day the entire nation stands by the bier of the hero who had neither a personal enemy nor even an envier, one may still live in joyful confidence that the lesson taught by the career and homely life of the commander of the armies will not be lost, but will assist to build up a nobler life in his countrymen." The Kreuz Zeitung says: "With the passing away of the unassuming great

warrior has fallen another column of the Von Moltke left posterity bereft, yet well of the nation, and his name will be written in letters of gold on the pages of history, not only as almost the greatest general.

but as almost the noblest man of all time." VON MOLTKE AND THE EMPEROR.

The Great Warrior Was Beloved by the Kaiser-Mr. Bigelow's Reminiscences. LONDON, April 25 .- Mr. Poultney Bigelow. who accompanied Emperor William during | New York Recorder where he spent three hours. He then walked to his staff headquarters, the journey occupying twenty minutes. The latest last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers, gave to an interaction of the Prussian Landtag. last year's maneuvers with the prussian last year's ma

also a guest of the Emperor's at the time. "The relations which existed between the Emperor and General Von Moltke," said Mr. Bigelow, "were those which might have existed between a loving son and an affectionate father. The n affectionate father. solicitude with which tender Emperor watched over Moltke's comfort and anticipated his every wish was touching in the extreme. He was ever ready to lend his arm to the veteran, and in a thousand little ways testified to his love and consideration for the aged warrior. Emperor William was Von Moltke's pupil, and all he knows of the art of war he learned from him. He never forgot to revere his old master. "Last year's maneuvers on the Baltic," continued Mr. Bigelow, "were a combination of military and naval experiments.
Whenever we landed from the royal yacht
the Emperor always helped Von Moltke to
his own carriage, and sat beside him during the day, except when he himself took

command. It was the first year that Von Moltke had not been on horseback during the maneuvers. I asked the Emperor about Von Moltke's reported reference to the American Mcivil war, the General having been quoted as calling our armies armed mobs, from which nothing of the science of war could be learned. 'General Von Meltke never said any such thing, nor had he any such opinion,' said the Emperor. 'On the contrary, he had the highest respect for your generals, as every one acquainted with his administration of the general staff must know. Even to this day German officer is obliged carefully the history and tactics of your war. We Germans are thoroughly acquainted with the campaigns of Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, Lee, and your other generals. General Von Moltke has repeatedly expressed his ad miration of them to me. You taught us the art of entrenchments, transportation, military telegraphing and forced marches; in fact the whole science of military warfare was illustrated in your war. General Von Moltke always recognized this and that we had much to learn from your generals. Nothing could be further from the truth than that silly story.'

"An officer who served long on the General's staff said to me a few weeks ago that werk under him was a sort of intellectual intoxication. 'When we had been puzzling for days over intricate problems,' said this officer, 'General Von Moltke, at a glance, would see the weak points, and in a few modest words would set things straight. was never a martinet, and never condemned the plans of officers, as if his alone were worthy of thought. He would always say, 'It might be done that way, but this is simpler.' would show us his plans, and each time he would reveal to us what a great master of the art of war he was. 'Always first find out where your enemy is, how strong he is,

"General Von Moltke," concluded Mr. Bigelow, "always believed that war between Germany and Russia was inevitable. Repeatedly, after the Franco-Prussian war, he urged the old Emperor to take the initiative. 'I have nothing to do with politics,' he would say, 'but the army is ready. We are in better condition now to make war against Russia than we may be later. We are at the zenith of our strength and Russia is daily growing stronger."

GOTHAM'S MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Suspect "Frenchy" Not the Real Jack the Ripper-Pair of Blood-Stained Trousers Found.

New York, April 25 .- When five women and two men were brought out of their cells in the Oak-street police station this morning Inspector Byrnes's detectives questioned them closely, in the hope of eliciting something that might aid them in their search for the man who disemboweled the old woman, Carrie Brown, in the East River Hotel, on Thursday night. One of the males is known as "Frenchy." A pair of trousers, supposed to belong to either "Frenchy" or another man who is under arrest, were brought to the station-house this morning. Spots on the trousers may be blood stains. They answer the description of the trousers worn by the woman-slayer. They were found in a Bowery lodging-house, where they had been left by a man who went there about 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning. This man, it is known, frequented the East River Hotel. It is said the owner of the tronsers is known to the police, and the supposition is that he is either "Frenchy" or the other prisoner. The police have broken silence by saying that "Frenchy," under the name of "Buckley," occupied room No. 33, in the East River Hotel, or Thursday night. The room is diagonally across the hall from No. 31, where the murder was committed. "Frenchy," therefore,

is not the actual murderer. Deputy Coroner Jenkins concluded the autopsy on the remains of the woman murdered by "Jack the Ripper," this afternoon The only fact of importance was the disclo sure that the mutilations were evidently made while the woman was still living, and it was apparent that the struggles of the poor wretch prevented the butcher from fully completing what he originally intended-the removal of certain organs, which had been partially detached and torn, but were not removed as in the case of the Whitechapel murders. It is not possible the Coroner said, to determine Inspector Byrnes, to-night, made a state

whether death resulted from strangulation or from the other wounds inflicted. ment to the reporters to the effect that while the police have not yet arrested the murer, yet they know wi to have him in in custody before long. The murderer, the inspector says, is a cousin to 'Frenchy," or Francois Au Algerion, who was arrested last night. This man's name is not known, but his face is not unfamiliar to the police. It is known that "Frenchy spent Wednesday night with the murdered woman, and staid at the hotel on the night that his cousin perpetrated the horrible deed. It is not known whether he knew of what was going on or not.

Odd-Fellows' Celebration.

Special to the Indianapoils Journal, TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 25. - Thousand of excursionists came here to-day from all parts of the Wabash Valley, by rail and river, to take part in the Odd-fellows' seventy-second anniversary. Cantons from Danville and Vincennes were present, and lodges from many other places. The exercises were in the opera-house, where ex-Secretary of State Myers delivered the address. To-night there was a reception and

Tribute to Lincoln's Memory. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 25 .- The Marine Band, of Washington, in full dress uniform went this afternoon to the old homestead of Abraham Lincoln, and in presence of an immense crowd paid a graceful and extemporaneous tribute to Mr. Lincoln's memory Governor Fifer, standing on the steps over which Mr. Lincoln so many times passed in his life-time, made a short but impressive speech. The band then played

Alleged Jury-Bribers Arrested. NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—The grand jury has returned indictments for attempted jury-bribing against Fernand Armand counsel for Charles Bartrow, one of the prisoners who escaped the massacre, and Charles Granger, who is said to be an em ploye of the Louisiana Lottery Company. soth men were arrested and released on

Major McKinley Ill. WASHINGTON, April 25 .- Ex-Representa tive McKinley is ill at the Ebbitt House, to-night, with an acute attack of indigestion. Dr. Geo. B. Harrison attended, and at a late hour he was resting easily, with-out any recurrence of the painful attack.

Losses by Fire. CINCINNATI, April 25 .- Fire this evening in the cotton-factory of Pearce, Atkins & Co., on Plum and Charles streets, inflicted \$35,000 damage. It was on the fourth floor on Moltke's fame will live in the thoughts by water on the first three floors. Well in-

> Movements of Steamers. QUEENSTOWN, April 25 .- Arrived: Etruria, from New York, for Liverpool NEW YORK, April 25.—Arrived: Umbria, from Liverpool, and Augusta Victoria, from

A Disguised Blessing.

"Bock beer is a blessing!" exclaims a Cincinnati editor. This illustrates how

NAVIGATION OF THE PUNGWE

How Pertugal Was Forced by Britain to Comply with a South African Treaty.

Americans Interested in the Steamers That Were Stopped by Portuguese-Manipuris Defeated Again-Rebel War Vessel Sunk.

THE PUNGWE TROUBLE. Portugal Forced to Back Down from Her

Bellicose Attitude by Salisbury's Firmness. [Copyright, 1891, by the United Press.] LONDON, April 25 .- Portugal has escaped war for the present by surrendering to Lord Salisbury's demands. As stated in these dispatches last Tuesday Lord Salisbury was prepared to defend England's claims in Africa by force, leaving Portugal to accept such action as a declaration of war if she should see fit. The course of Portugal in refusing admission by the Pungwe route to the Pioneer line river steamers was certainly a violation of the Anglo-Portuguese agreement, which guaranteed the free navigation of rivers and rights of transit through Portuguese territory. The Pioneer line includes Americans in its ownership, and had organized a service of river steamers and wagons from Beira to Fort Salisbury, in Mashonaland. Two hundred and fifty settlers for the Mashona gold fields were to have taken advantage of this route to-day, but the Portuguese assumed to prevent this. The capture of the Countess of Caranova also closed navigation on the Limpopo. Lord Salisbury de-termined that the Pungwe should be opened, and the Anglo-American steamship line protected in the navigation of its waters. Then the Portuguese government gave in rather than fight. Massi Kiszi is, by this time, probably, in the hands of Portuguese, the British South Africa Company having instructed the guard which they had stationed there to retire as soon as a sufficient force of Portuguese should arrive to protect European property from depredation by the natives. The draft of the new convention with Great Britain on African affairs will be laid before the Portuguese court on Monday next. It is be lieved that it will be substantially approved. At any rate, Great Britain will offer no better terms.

under the aggressions of the Portuguese appears to have encouraged the Boers to similar aggressions. Expeditions have been organized in the Transvaal to enter Mashonaland and found a new Boer republic in the territory of the British South African Company. Upon the fact becoming known, an imperial proclamation was at once issued, declaring that any at-tempt to establish a new government in that country would be regarded as an aggression against British suzerainty and an infringement of the rights of the British South African Company, and will be resisted. Since this proclamation the Boer leaders have determined to give up any idea of a new republic. The news that Portugal had decided not to offer armed resistance to Great British has given an impulse to the new Portuguese loan of £10,000,000 which a French

The dispatch shown by Great Britain

company is advancing on the security of the tobacco monopoly. The arrangement is a costly one for Portugal, as the tobacco monopoly is worth about £1,000,000 annually, and the service of the loan requires only £560,000, leaving the remainder for profit to the syndicate. Portugal is paying the penalty for defaulting in a former loan negotiated many years ago, and repudiated on the pretext that it had been issued by a usurping government. When Portugal came to Paris to borrow money the holders of the repudiated bonds posted notices all over the city and employed "sandwich" men to carry similar notices denouncing Portugal as a defaulting government. To shut their mouths they are to receive a small amount from the proceeds of the new loan.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Porte Growing Alarmed Over a Threat ening Note from the Russian Embassador. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.- The note of the Russian embassador, M. Neilidoff, in regard to the detention by the Ottoman authorities on April 13, in the Dardanelles, of the steamship Nishni-Novgorod, belonging to the Russian volunteer fleet, which vessel was being used under the mercantile flag as a transport for the military workmen proceeding to Vladivostock to be employed in the construction of the transsiberian railway, has caused great alarm in Turkish official circles. The Russian embassador declared that the embassy would henceforth be compelled to take independent measures to assure the unimpeded passage of Russian merchant vessels through the Dardanelles. The Porte, in replying to M. Neilidoff, said that should the Russian embassador's remark be carried out other powers might feel called upon to take the matter into consideration. Diplomatic circles throughout Constantinople are much excited over the event, which, it is thought, may lead to further and more

serious complications. Plaints of British Married Women. LONDON, April 25 .- The Jackson case is already bringing about its natural results, one of which may be seen in the memorial to Lord Holsbery, Lord Chancellor of England, which is being actively circulated by Mrs. Jacob Bright, praying the Lord Chancellor to consider, in view of his recent decision in favor of Mrs. Jackson, the anomalous position of married women with regard to local franchises. The petition lays especial stress upon the fact that while married women are not yet allowed to vote in the elections for school boards and boards of guardians they are actually qual-ified to sit as members of the same.

Several leading politicians express opinon that they are on the eve of great social changes, of which the Jackson case is but the premonitary symptom. Meanwhile, by far the most piquant and original verdict yet pronounced upon this much-discussed case is that of a prominent lady politician, who bemoans the decision extremely, on the ground that there will henceforth be nothing to prevent women from marrying.

Manipuris Again Defeated. CALCUTTA, April. 25 .- A special from the front says that the British forces advancing on Manipur met and engaged a force of about one thousand Manipuris on the 23d instant. The latter commenced hostilities by opening fire upon the British column. The latter replied with their field artillery and the enemy fled in disorder. Several "Nearer, my God, to Thee" and national airs | messengers from the tribesmen have arrived in the British camp suing for peace

for the insurgents. The Englishman, in a semi-official article, says that the suppression of the opium trade in India will provoke a revolt among the Sikhs and other war-like races in the country. The only possible way, the paper continues, to recoup the loss of revenue from the opium traffic is by again imposing cotton duties, absorbing the famine fund doubling the income taxes, adding eight annas, or one shilling, to the salt tax, which would cause misery and death among thousands of the inhabitants; otherwise England would have to pay India £6,000,000 yearly.

Losses by the Explosion Near Rome. ROME, April 25 .- At a meeting to-day of the Municipal Council of this city, the Mayor, who presided, spoke in warm terms of praise of the conduct of King Humbert after the destructive powder explosion at Pozzo Panteleo, on Thursday. The Mayor also said that the losses to the commune in damages to public buildings would amount to \$100,000, and that he had already distributed the sum of \$2,400 in relief of the poorer classes of people who had suffered the most severely by the explosion. Count Salms-Honnewalde, the German embassa-dor, has provided funds for twelve beds in the hospital to be used by the sufferers from the disaster.

The Czar and Grand Duke Michael. LONDON, April 25 .- In order to aid his son-in-law, the Grand Duke Michael of Nicholas of Nassau has solicited his step- | slope of the Rocky mountains. brother, the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, to | PRECIPITATION.-Raine fell in Utah.

have his wife, the Countess Monberg, and her daughter raised to the rank of Princes of Nassau. The Grand Duke has refused to comply with the request on the ground that none but persons of royal or princely descent should be princesses of Nassau. The Czar has determined not to declare the marriage invalid, as be at first intended, but only to banish the Grand Duke Michael from Russia. He is said to be much softened by the sad death of his aunt by marriage, Grand Duchess Olga, and that at an early date he may permit

Michael to return to Russia. Not Ready to Admit Our Pork. BERLIN, April 25 .- A note in the Reichsanzeiger, to-night, referring to the report that the prohibition against American pork would be immediately removed, says until some clearer idea can be formed concerning the practical working of the meatinspection service in America, a decision here must be postponed. Until the new system is tested the government cannot assent to abolish the existing precautions. This official intimation is due to arrangements of dealers in Hamburg and Bremen. who expect at an early date to import large cargoes of American hogs. The trade in American beef continues to boom.

Rebel Iron-Clad Sunk by a Torpedo. Iquique, Chili, April 25.-The war-ship Blanco Encalda, which was one of the vessels taken possession of by the rebels at the breaking out of the insurrection, was sunk on April 23, in Caldera bay, by a torpedo fired by the new gun-boat Almirante Lynch. The destruction of the iron-clad was attended by great loss of life, two hundred persons, comprising half of her crew, being killed by the explosion of the torpedo. The Congress party are now in possession of Caldera and Carrizal.

Cable Notes. The German exhibition in London will be pened in May. The fine arts selection will include seven hundred of the finest productions of German artists, and will be in the foreground of the main gallery.

The Roumanian government has issued orders stopping the export of maize from the country. It is explained this action of the government has been taken in consequence of the depletion of the stocks of maize in Roumania.

In an article in the United Service Magazine Lord Wolseley says he highly appreciates the late Gen. W. T. Sherman as a man man will always be honored wherever the English language is spoken.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria arrived at Vindsor Palace yesterday from Grasse. She is much improved in appearance, and was received in a special manner. She will occupy Buckingham Palace for a few days, going afterward to Osborne. The German imperial commissioner in

East Africa has introduced a new levy the form of a shooting fee. One hundred rupees is to be exacted for the first elephant hot, 250 for each succeeding elephant, and fifty for each rhinoceros. The object is to prevent the extermination of animals.

The European scientists are watching with interest the earthquake phenomena of the year. The month of April has witnessed two important earthquakes, the first having destroyed the hamlet of Adelie de Jevas, in the district of Van Armenia, and the second, a few days ago, having wrought much destruction in the Austrian province of Styria. It is believed that the subterranean wave is moving westward.

At a performance last night at the Al fiera circus, in Turin, Count Maffei, son the Italian statesman of that name, hissed a Russian horsewoman, the Baroness Rahden, who was one of the performers. The husband of the Baroness, noticing the Count's expressions of disapproval of his wife's exhibition, and angered at the man-ner in which he expressed it publicly, immediately boxed Count Maffei's ears. A duel with pistols has, as a result, been arranged for between the Count and the Baron Rahden.

COL. A. V. KAUTZ,

The New Brigadier-General, United States Army, Col. August Valentine Kautz, who has just been appointed a brigadier-general and successor of Gen. John Gibbon, retired, has had quite an eventful career. He was born in Isprigen, in the grand duchy of Baden, Germany, Jan. 5, 1828; the same year his parents emigrated to the United States,



VICIASS PRESENT and in 1832 settled in Brown county, Ohio. He served as a private in the First Regiment of Ohio volunteers in the war with Mexico, and upon his discharge was appointed a cadet to the West Point Academy, traduating therefrom in 1852; was made a first lieutenant in 1855, and was commended for gallantry by General Scott in 1857. In 1859-60 he traveled in Europe. In 1861 ha was appointed captain in the Sixth United States Cavalry, serving in the Peninsular campaign in 1862 and when before South Mountain he was promoted to the colonelcy of the Second Ohio Cavalry. On May 7, 1864, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and assigned to the cavalry division, Army of the James. Oct. 28, 1865, Kautz was brevetted majorgeneral of volunteers and assigned to a division of colored troops. General Kantz was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-fourth Infantry in 1866, transferred to the Fifteenth in 1869, commanding the regiment on the New Mexico frontier till 1874, when he was promoted colonel of the Eight Infantry and in 1875 was placed in command of the Department of Arizona. He served in California from 1878 to 1886. and upon the frontier since.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., April 26-Warmer; fair weather.

GENERAL INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, April 25 .- Forecast till 8 P. M. Sunday. For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois-Warmer: fair weather; southerly winds.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 25. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. 7 A. M. 30.00 45 58 North. Cloudless 0.00 7 P. M. 30.00 63 36 North. Cloudless 0.00 Maximum temperature, 68; minimum temper-Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on April 25:

Observations at Indianapolis,

Departure from normal..... Excess or deficiency since April 1. \*86 Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. \*238 General Weather Conditions.

SATURDAY, April 25, 7 P. M. PRESSURE.-The low area in the Northwest, central, with 29.48, near Lake Winnipeg, is slowly moving eastward; the moderately high area in its front is central over Lake Michigan; another high area is approaching from the Pacific coast.

TEMPERATURE.-Very high temperature continues west of the Mississippi; 80° and above is reported from Dakota; 70° and above from Colorado, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Southern Wisconsin southward; 60° and above from Illinois, Indians, Western Ohio and Maryland southward: 500 and below from Northern Wisconsin, Lake

BEHRING SEA JURISDICTION

Arguments of Opposing Counsel in the Case of the Seized Sealer Sayward.

Attorney-General Miller's Contentions in Be half of the United States-Supreme Justices Postpone Hearing Until October.

WASHINGTON, April 25 .- The case of ex

parte Thomas Henry Cooper, owner of the

schooner Sayward, brought at the suggestion of the government of Great Britain to test the question of the jurisdiction of the United States over the seal-fisheries in Behring sea, which has been in dispute between the two governments during several administrations, has been postponed by the Supreme Court of the United States until Oct. 19 next, when argument will begin. The case is before the court in the form of a petition on behalf of the owner of the Sayward for a writ of prohibition to prevent the United States District Court for Alaska from proceeding with the condemnation and sale of the vessel under a decree of forfeiture by the court for violation of the laws of the United States prohibiting the taking of fur seals within the waters of Behring sea. It is sought by the British government to secure in this manner an opinion from the highest judicial tribunal of the United States on the right of the United States to exercise jurisdiction over the sea

more than three miles from land. There is a contention on the part of the United States that some of the seals may have been taken by the Sayward within the three-mile limit. but not much importance is attached to this claim, so that if the court decides the question on its merits aside from legal technicalities it would constitute, so far at this country is concerned, a judicial determination of the long pending diplomatic controversy. The case was to have come up for argument on Monday, and both sides have their briefs prepared for submission to the court on Monday, but the court decided not to hear counsel at this term, owing to the illness of Justice Bradley and its desire not to try such an important matter without a full bench. The briefs, however, have been made public, and the Associated Press is able to give a summary of the argument which counsel for the United States and for Great Britain will advance.

Attorney-General Miller's Argument. The briefs are voluminous documents o nearly 200 pages each, and there are, in addition, copious appendises. Attorney general Miller and Solicitor-general Taft prepared the argument for the United States, and Mr. Joseph H. Choate, of New York city, and Mr. Calderon Carlisle, of Washington, for the petitioners. The argument of counsel on each side may be divided into two parts, viz.: First, a strictly legal argument, involving the right to bring the case before the court in the rather unusual form of a writ of prohibition; and, second, what may be termed a politico-legal argument, involving the relations between the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government and the binding force upon the judidiciary of a decision by the executive as to the jurisdiction appertaining to the United States.

The former branch of the case is first taken up by the brief of the United States, counsel maintaining that a writ of prohibition will not, under the law, issue unless want of jurisdiction is shown on the face of the proceedings by which forfeiture was decreed. The act creating the judicial district of Alaska, is examined to show that under it the Alaska court had jurisdiction to the try offense committed; and it is held that the words "waters of Alaska" in the act and in the libel, establish conclusively the fact that, on the face of the libel, the Alaska court had jurisdiction. As the libel alleged jurisdiction properly, and the court found it, it is maintained that even if the United States has not control over the waters more than three miles from shore, the conclusion must necessarily be drawn that the court found according to what

was the jurisdiction of the United States, whatever that jurisdiction may be. Numerous authorities are then cited in support of a denial of the claim set up by counsel on the other side that the evidence at the trial constituted a part of the "face of the proceedings," and that the Supreme Court in passing upon the question has a right to go beyond the face of the returns and determine whether or not the court actually and rightly had jurisdiction to try the offense. Opinions by Lord Mansfield Justice Buller, Justice Story and other eminent jurists are cited in which writs of prohibition were refused, because the matter of fact upon which the petition for a writ was based did not appear on the face of the proceedings, and because the petition was not filed until after judgment had been rendered. The Supreme Court, it is held, is limited in its action by the same record, which prevents remedial action by the lower court, the judge of the Alaska court being powerless to annul the decree four years after forfeiture was declared. POWER OF THE ALASKA COURT.

The point is next made that though the Alaska court is subject to prohibition, it is not when sitting in admiralty, an inferior court in the technical sense, but a superior court where decrees are entitled to every intendment or presumption favorable to its jurisdiction, and the history of English jurisprudence is gone into to show that courts are superior, though amenable to prohibition. It was held by counsel for Great Britain that no right of appeal lay from the Alaska court to the Supreme Court in admiralty cases, and that, therefore, the latter court should exercise a more extended urisdiction in prohibition after sentence than if the party had other remedy. This matter turned upon the meaning of the words "in other cases," as used in the Alaska court, and it is maintained that it is much too narrow a view to hold that by these words the Supreme Court is excluded from power of review over the Alaska court, and that it was really intended by these words to give the Supreme Court the same power of review that it had over all other lower courts.

Counsel for the United States then cor tended that, these things being true, and the Alaska court having jurisdiction over the offense alleged and jurisdiction over the claimant by reason of his voluntary appearance in court, it follows that the finding of the court that the seal-killing was committed within the jurisdiction of the United States is conclusive and cannot be impeached. A great number of authorities in State and federal courts are then cited as establishing the doctrine that the finding of the Alaska court on the matterof-fact jurisdiction was conclusive, and that the petition for prohibition must therefore be dismissed, the Supreme Court having, it is asserted, no power in a collateral proceeding to re-try and review the

As to the seizure of the vessel on the high seas, it is contended that any objections based on illegal seizure were waived, and furthermore that, even if the seizure were illegal, a municipal law having been vio lated, the court, when it found the vessel owner in its jurisdiction, had nothing to de with how he came there, but solely with his trial for violation of law. Counsel de not admit that the seizure on the high seas was unlawful, and cite from Supreme Court decisions as establishing conclusively the right of the United States to seize vessels on the high seas for offenses which were committed within places over which this government had jurisdiction.

THE POLITICAL QUESTIONS INVOLVED. This brings the argument down to the political aspect of the case, and it is then contended, with great force, supported by citations from numerous decisions, that the territorial jurisdiction of the United States is a political question, from the consideration of which the court is estopped by the action of the executive and of Congress in deciding that the United States has jurisdiction over the waters where the Sayward was seized. The decision of Justice Story in the Suffolk insurance case, counsel say, defeats the claim of the petitioner that the Russia, to recover social position, Prince
Nicholas of Nassau has solicited his stepbrother, the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, to

Michigan, Michigan, the lower lakes and New York northward; also on the western slope of the Rocky mountains.

PRECIPITATION.—Rains fell in Utah.

Michigan, Michigan, the lower lakes and insurance was destroyed, any legislation, to decide a question of sovereignty. The existence of such power, but the losses and insurance were not as however, is made obvious by the act under

which the seizures were ordered, which directed the President to seize all vessels taking seal in the waters of Behring sea. "How," it is asked, "is the President to execute this command of Congress if he does not determine for himself what waters of Behring sea are within the dominion of the United States! Could Congress have made plainer its wish that he should de-cide?" Counsel say numerous seizures attest the fact that the executive has decided that the United States has jurisdiction over Behring sea, and the voluminous publie correspondence between Great Britain and the United States is quoted from as establishing this beyond all doubt. In conclusion counsel say: "We contine ourselves to the fact of a binding decision by the executive and Congress, because in doing so we confidently feel that we are taking the course to which the court, in its adjudication upon the merits of this case, will find itself limited."

The British Side of the Case

Messrs. Choate and Carlisle, in opening their case, lay down the position of the British government broadly as follows: That on the high seas a seizure and the condemnation by a district court for an offense committed many miles from land are wholly unwarranted by the law of nations, is confidently submitted, while, with equal confidence, it is submitted that no law or treaty of the United States warrants such seizure and condemnation, and that the District Court of the United States for the district of Alaska never had jurisdiction of the vessel or of the alleged offense; that its proceedings and decree are without jurisdiction, and that it should be prohibited by this court from enforcing said decree or doing any act under color of the usurped jurisdiction.

Counsel then maintain that the power of the court to grant a writ of prohibition cannot be questioned and that its propriety is evident from the nature of admiralty proceedings, the highest tribunal being eminently the court to determined the questions involving the usurpation of jurisdiction over vessels of foreign nations.
The claim of the United States that seals might have been killed within three miles of land is declared to be "mere riotous imagination," the record nowhere disclosing that the Sayward was ever nearer than ten miles to shore. The strictly legal argument that the Supreme Court is bound not to go behind the record of the Alaska court is attacked, it being maintained that if the Alaska court, in its return, submits anything, it is bound to submit the whole, and the court cannot be prevented from

the decision of the Alaska judge. This brings the argument up to the rights of the United States over Behring sea. The merits of the application, it is contended, require a judicial construction of the sealeries act of 1889 to determine what is meant by the terms, "waters of Behring sea," and next a review of the Russian treaty of cession. A consideration of the treaty makes it clear, it is asserted, that the treaty does not purport expressly to convey any "dominion in the waters of Behring see," and that if any dominion over the waters passed it must have been as an incident or appurtenant to the transfer of the laud under the law of nations, an established rule of which territorial waters to take the ground that it is the duty of the courts to release the seized vessels notwithstanding an explicit declaration directing seizure on the high seas. Our proposition is that foreign vessels on the high seas are subject only to the jurisdiction of the flag they fly. Numerous English and American assertions of this proposition are

THE COURT IS SUPREME. The power and duty of the court to decide the question, regardless of any action of the executive, is maintained. The political departments are "Congress and the executive." It is admitted that the two, by their co-joint action may have determined the extent of the dominion of the United States over the Behring sea, but it is insisted that they have not chosen to do so, nor to make any provision by which the executive is to determine the question, and that, under the Constitution it, therefore, devolves upon the court. It is difficult to understand how question which was judicial before the District Court of Alaska becames a political question when submitted to the Su-preme Court of the United States.

Some surprise is intimated at the claim

of the government that the executive alone could bind the courts. The right of the executive to deal with persons and property can never, it is maintained, be a political question, and any so-called legislative construction of an act of Congress must always be subject to judicial determination Next follows an elaborate argument as to international rights in Behring sea and the claims of Russia, the United States and England. This part of the argument is substantially identical with the position taken by Lord Salisbury in his correspond ence with the State Department, and brings counsel up to its denial of the right of the United States to seize Sayward and its assertion that the Supreme Court must grant the writ. They say: "We deny that the judicial power of the United States extends to the trial and condemnation of a British vessel. wrongfully seized in time of peace on the high seas, tifty-nine miles from land. We deny that the forcible bringing into the limits of a district of the United States of such vessel, so unlawfully seized, can enlarge or extend the judicial power of the Umted States, and that the lawless ot of the revenue officers, which was contrary to the law of nations, can give the Alaska court the power to condemu the vessel, or that the petitioner could waive his rights under international law to pursue his calling in the high seas. The judicial power of the United States as an independent nation is limited by the law of nations, just as federal judicial power is limited by the Constitution of the United States."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

William Terry, the tifth victim of the Louisville wedding feast, died yesterday. Plenty Horse, the Indian charged with the murder of Lieutenant Casey, U. S. A., is on trial at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Two little boys, while playing in the mud

at Kansas City yesterday, found two gunny

sacks, each containing a mutilated human

The "United States Mail" theatrical company, which has been playing at Niblo's, New York, disbanded last night, owing some weeks' salary to the various members of the company.

Webster Jackson was hanged at Hermann, Mo., yesterday morning. On Oct. 20, 1886, near Labadie, Jackson shot and killed Alexander McVickers and then cut his throat and rifled his pockets.

Judge Patterson, in the Supreme Court of New York, yesterday, gave a decision changing the venue in the case of the indicted New Haven railroad officials from the Court of General Sessions to the Over and Terminer Court.

Reeves Lewis, secretary of the New Orleans railroad, and one of the most popular young men in New Orleans, committed suicide on Tuesday by blowing out his brains. A box containing \$10,000 belonging to the company, which be took while temporarily insane, was found in his room.

A new and fatal disease has made its appearance among the cattle in various parts of Kansas, and veterinary surgeons are greatly puzzled by it. Cattle apparently healthy are taken suddenly ill and almost invariably die. The new malady promises

to take the form of an epidemic. The sixteen riotous Italians, who were arrested in New York on Thursday last, were arraigned in court yesterday. Eleven of them were discharged, and five held for carrying revolvers. Two Italians, who were

arrested in the court-room for having loaded revolvers in their pockets, were held for trial.

Fire at Pendleton.

About midnight last night a telephone message from Pendleton announced that a serious fire was raging it that city, and requesting that as sistance be sent. Preparations for sending relief were immediately made at headquarters, and a reel and 1,000 feet of hose were in readiness to start when a second message announced that the fire was under control and withdrawing the request for assistance. The fire originated in a large warehouse near the rail-